

TITLE OF THE INVENTION  
INFORMATION PROCESSING APPARATUS THAT DISPLAYS IMAGE  
DATA

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5           This application is based upon and claims the  
benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent  
Application No. 2003-054679, filed February 28, 2003,  
the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by  
reference.

10                           BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

          The present invention relates generally to  
an information processing apparatus such as a personal  
computer, and more particularly to an information  
15       processing apparatus capable of displaying image data.

2. Description of the Related Art

          In recent years, a variety of notebook or laptop  
personal computers have been developed. Most of these  
personal computers have a function of handling image  
20       data such as motion video.

          USP 6,297,794 discloses a computer capable of  
handling image data. In the system of this computer,  
motion video data from a video source is transferred to  
a display controller via a dedicated motion video bus.  
25       Thereby, it is possible to prevent the system bus from  
being occupied by the transfer of motion video data.

          In the system of USP 6,297,794, however, the

display controller connected to the system bus is used to control display of motion video data transferred via the dedicated motion video bus. In usual cases, in an information processing apparatus such as a computer, each system device connected to the system bus becomes operable only after the operating system is activated.

Thus, in the system of USP 6,297,794, it is necessary to activate the operating system in advance, in order to display motion video data transferred via the dedicated motion video bus.

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to an embodiment of the present invention, there is provided an information processing apparatus comprising: a first system including a central processing unit (CPU) capable of executing an operating system, a first display controller that causes a display device to display data, which is written in a memory by the CPU, a peripheral device having an interface and being capable of outputting image data via the interface, and a first controller that executes communication with the peripheral device via the interface and receives the image data output from the peripheral device; and a second system operable independently of the first system, the second system including, a second controller that executes communication with the peripheral device via the interface and receives the image data output from

the peripheral device, a second display controller that causes the display device to display the image data, which is received by the second controller, and a switch device that switches a destination of connection of the interface of the peripheral device from the first controller to the second controller.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, there is provided an information processing apparatus comprising: a peripheral device configured to be capable of outputting image data; a first system including a central processing unit (CPU) that is capable of executing an operating system; a second system configured to be operable independently of the first system, the second system including a processor that processes the image data output from the peripheral device; a switch device that switches a system, to which the peripheral device is to be connected, between the first system and the second system; and a display control unit connected to the first system and the second system and configured to cause a display device to display data output from at least one of the first system and the second system.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention, and together with the general description given above and the

detailed description of the embodiments given below,  
serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 shows an external appearance of a computer  
according to an embodiment of the present invention,  
5 with the display of the computer being opened;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing the system  
configuration of the computer shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing an example of  
the structure of a multiplexer provided in the computer  
10 shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a flow chart illustrating an example of  
a process procedure executed by a stream controller  
provided in the computer shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is a flow chart showing an example of a  
15 process procedure executed when the computer shown in  
FIG. 1 is powered on;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram showing a second example  
of the system configuration of the computer shown in  
FIG. 1; and

20 FIG. 7 is a block diagram showing an example of  
the structure of a multiplexer provided in the computer  
shown in FIG. 6.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

25 An embodiment of the present invention will now be  
described with reference to the accompanying drawings.  
To begin with, referring to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2,  
the structure of an information processing apparatus

according to the embodiment will be described.

The information processing apparatus is realized as a notebook-type personal computer by way of example.

FIG. 1 is a front view of the notebook-type  
5 personal computer in the state in which a display unit  
thereof is opened. The computer comprises a computer  
main body 11 and a display unit 12. A display device  
121 composed of an LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) is  
built in the display unit 12. The display unit 12 is  
10 attached to be rotatable between an open position and  
a closed position relative to the computer main body  
11. The computer main body 11 has a thin box-shaped  
housing. A keyboard 21, a touch pad 22, a left button  
23a and a right button 23b are disposed on the upper  
15 surface of the computer main body 11.

A power button 14 is disposed on a rear part  
of the upper surface of the computer main body 11.  
The power button 14 is an operation button for powering  
on/off the computer. A DVD (Digital Versatile Disk)  
20 drive 25 is stored in a drive bay slot is provided on  
a side surface of the computer main body 11.

Further, video control buttons 26 are provided  
on a front surface of the computer main body 11.  
The video control buttons 26 is an operation button  
25 group for controlling reproduction operations of image  
data such as motion video recorded on DVD media driven  
by the DVD drive 25. The video control buttons 26

include a play button 26a and a stop button 26b.  
Image data read out of DVD media by the DVD drive 25  
is displayed on the LCD 121.

5 This computer has a video reproduction function of  
displaying on the LCD 121 the image data recorded on  
DVD media, without the need to boot the operating  
system (OS). A user can view image data recorded on  
DVD media by simply operating the video control buttons  
26, without activating the operating system (OS).

10 FIG. 2 shows the system configuration of the  
computer.

The computer comprises first and second systems.  
These two systems operate independently in order to  
realize the above-described video reproduction  
15 function. The first system has the same architecture  
as an ordinary computer and operates under control of  
the operating system (OS). On the other hand, the  
second system is a dedicated system for displaying  
image data recorded on DVD media. The second system  
20 operates independently of the first system. The first  
and second systems are built in the body 11.

The first system includes a CPU (central  
processing unit) 101 that executes the operating system  
(OS). The second system includes a stream controller  
25 112 that is a processor for processing image data  
recorded on DVD media.

The first system includes a PCI (Peripheral

Component Interconnect) bus 1, an ISA (Industry  
Standard Architecture) bus 2, CPU 101, a north bridge  
102, a main memory 103, a first display controller 104,  
a south bridge 105, a hard disk drive (HDD) 106,  
5 a plurality of PCI devices 107, an embedded controller/  
keyboard controller IC(EC/KBC) 108, a power supply  
controller 109, and a DVD drive 25.

The CPU 101 is a processor that is provided to  
control the operation of the computer. The CPU 101  
10 executes an operating system (OS) and an application  
program, which are loaded in the main memory 103 from  
the hard disk drive (HDD) 106. The operations of all  
the components of the first system are controlled by  
the CPU 101 that executes the OS.

15 The north bridge 102 is a bridge device that  
connects a local bus of the CPU 101 and the south  
bridge 105. The north bridge 102 is provided with a  
memory controller for controlling the main memory 103,  
and an AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port) interface for  
20 communication with the display controller 104.

The display controller 104 is a graphics  
controller that controls the LCD 121 used as the  
display monitor of the computer. The display  
controller 104 enables the LCD 121 to display data  
25 written in a video memory (VRAM) 201 by the CPU 101.

The south bridge 105 is a bridge device for  
performing communications with various devices on

the PCI bus 1 and various devices on the ISA bus 2.  
The south bridge 105 includes an IDE (Integrated Drive  
Electronics) controller. In response to an access  
request from the CPU 101, the south bridge 105 can  
5 control the IDE devices (HDD 106, DVD drive 25).  
Each IDE device has a bus interface for connection to  
the IDE bus and is connected to the south bridge 105  
via the IDE bus. The IDE bus includes a plurality of  
signal lines that are used for communication between  
10 each IDE device and the host thereof. The south  
bridge 105 functions as the host of the HDD 106 and DVD  
drive 25.

The embedded controller/keyboard controller IC  
(EC/KBC) 108 is a single-chip microcomputer in which  
15 an embedded controller for power management and  
a keyboard controller for controlling the keyboard (KB)  
21 are integrated.

The embedded controller/keyboard controller IC  
(EC/KBC) 108 cooperates with the power supply  
20 controller 109 and powers on the first system of the  
computer in response to a power-on signal produced from  
the power button 24. Specifically, when the power  
button 24 is operated by the user, the power supply  
controller 109 generates a power supply VCC1 in  
25 response to the power-on signal produced from the power  
button 24. The power supply VCC1 is a power supply for  
activating the respective components of the first



system.

Responding to supply of the power supply VCC1, the CPU 101 starts a bootstrap process for booting the operating system. In the bootstrap process,  
5 the CPU 101 also executes a process for initializing the respective components of the first system.

In addition, the EC/KBC 108 powers on the second system of the computer in response to a reproduction instruction signal that is produced from the play  
10 button 26a included in the video control buttons 26. Specifically, when the play button 26a of the video control buttons 26 is operated by the user, the power supply controller 109 generates a power supply VCC2 in response to a reproduction instruction signal produced  
15 from the play button 26a. The power supply VCC2 is a power supply for activating the respective components of the second system. When the stop button is operated by the user, the power supply VCC2 is stopped.

The DVD drive 25 is a peripheral device that  
20 outputs image data such as motion video. The DVD drive 25 is supplied with both the power supply VCC1 and power supply VCC2 as its operational power supply. Thereby, the DVD drive 25 can operate not only when the computer is powered on, but also when the play button  
25 of the video control buttons 26 is operated.

The second system includes a multiplexer (MUX) 111, a stream controller 112, a memory 113, an MPEG2

decoder 114 and a second display controller 115.

5       The multiplexer (MUX) 111 is a switch device  
that selectively connects the IDE bus interface of the  
DVD drive 25 to the south bridge 105 and the stream  
controller 112. When the play button 26a of video  
control buttons 26 is operated, the multiplexer (MUX)  
111 switches the destination of connection of the IDE  
bus interface of the DVD drive 25 from the south bridge  
105 to the stream controller 112, connecting the DVD  
10   drive 25 to the second system.

      The multiplexer (MUX) 111 is used to switch the  
destination of connection of the DVD drive 25 between  
the first system and the second system. In this sense,  
the multiplexer (MUX) 111 is regarded as a device  
15   independent of the first system and the second system.

      The stream controller 112 is a device for  
controlling the operation of the second system, and  
it includes a processor. The processor of the stream  
controller 112 executes a control program stored in  
20   the memory 113. The memory 113 includes a nonvolatile  
memory storing the control program and a DRAM serving  
as a working memory.

      The stream controller 112 is configured to process  
image data read out of the DVD drive 25. The stream  
25   controller 112 transmits operation commands to the  
MPEG2 decoder 114 and second display controller 115 via  
a control bus 211, thereby controlling the MPEG2

decoder 114 and second display controller 115.

The stream controller 112 includes an IDE controller and is able to control the DVD drive 25 via the IDE bus. Image data read out of the DVD drive 25 is data that is compression-encoded by MPEG2.

The MPEG2 decoder 114 decodes the compression-encoded image data. The data format of the decoded image data output from the MPEG2 decoder 114 is digital YUV (R656). The decoded image data is sent to the second display controller 115.

The second display controller 115 controls the LCD 121 that is used as the display monitor of the computer. The second display controller 115 converts the YUV format of image data output from the MPEG2 decoder 114 to RGB format, and causes the LCD 121 to display the RGB-format image data.

If the number of RGB data input ports provided on the LCD 121 is one, a multiplexer (MUX) 116 needs to be provided in front of the RGB data input port of the LCD 121. The first system and second system basically operate in a mutually exclusive manner. The multiplexer (MUX) 116 delivers RGB data output from either the first display controller 104 or the second display controller 115 to the LCD 121.

The first and second display controllers 104 and 115 may be realized as a single display control unit. Additionally, the function of the multiplexer (MUX)

116 may be incorporated in the display control unit. The display control unit has a port for receiving image data from the first system and a port for receiving image data from the second system. The display control unit causes the LCD 121 to display at least one of image data output from the first system and image data output from the second system.

The stream controller 112, MPEG2 decoder 114 and second display controller 115 are driven by the power supply VCC2. Each of the multiplexers 111 and 116 is supplied with both the power supply VCC1 and power supply VCC2 as its operational power supply.

Next, the path of transfer of image data is described.

The DVD drive 25 is shared by the first and second systems. Either the first system or the second system can cause the LCD 121 to display image data recorded on DVD media.

In the first system, as indicated by a dot-and-dash line in FIG. 2, image data output from the DVD drive 25 is transferred to the first display controller 104 via the multiplexer 111, south bridge 105 and north bridge 102. This transfer operation is executed under control of the CPU 101.

Specifically, the CPU 101 first controls the multiplexer 111 via the south bridge 105, thereby switching the destination of connection of the IDE bus

interface of DVD drive 25 to the south bridge 105 side. According to an access request from the CPU 101, the south bridge 105 executes communication with the DVD drive 25 via the IDE bus. Thereby, the south bridge 105 receives image data from the DVD drive 25 via the IDE bus. The image data received by the south bridge 105 is once stored in the main memory 103 and decoded by the CPU 101. Then, the CPU 101 writes the decoded image data into the VRAM 201.

10           The image data written in the VRAM 201 is displayed on the LCD 121 by the first display controller 104. The CPU 101 can write into the VRAM 201 not only the image data from the DVD drive 25 but also graphics data generated by application programs. 15           Thereby, in the first system, the LCD 121 is enabled to display, for example, a screen image in which image data from the DVD drive 25 is overlaid on graphics data.

          In the second system, as indicated by a broken 20           line in FIG. 2, image data output from the DVD drive 25 is transferred to the second display controller 115 via the multiplexer 111, stream controller 112 and MPEG2 decoder 114. This transfer operation is executed under control of the stream controller 112.

25           Specifically, the stream controller 112 controls the multiplexer 111, thereby switching the destination of connection of the IDE bus interface of DVD drive 25

to the stream controller 112 side. The stream controller 112 executes communication with the DVD drive 25 via the IDE bus. Thereby, the stream controller 112 receives, via the IDE bus, image data output from DVD drive 25. The image data received by the stream controller 112 is decoded by the MPEG2 decoder 114 and transferred to the second display controller 115. The second display controller 115 causes the LCD 121 to display the image data decoded by the MPEG2 decoder 114.

As has been described above, in this computer, the use of the second system makes it possible to cause the LCD 121 to display image data output from the DVD drive 25, without using the buses and devices in the first system. The second system is activated in response to the depression of the play button 26a of video control buttons 26, and the operation of the second system is stopped in response to the depression of the stop button 26b of video control buttons 26. Therefore, the user can view image data such as motion video recorded on DVD media, without the need to power on the computer, that is, without the need to boot the operating system.

Further, the second display controller 115 includes a TV encoder. The TV encoder converts the image data decoded by the MPEG2 decoder 114 to a video signal (e.g. NTSC signal) that is to be output to

an external TV receiver. If the video signal output from the computer is supplied to the TV receiver via a cable, the image data such as motion video recorded on DVD media can be displayed on the TV receiver.

5           The video control buttons 26 are provided on the front surface of the computer main body 11. Thus, the video control buttons 26 can be operated in the state in which the display unit 12 is closed. Therefore, image data recorded on DVD media can be displayed on  
10           the TV receiver, without the need to open the display unit 12.

          The structure of the multiplexer 111 is described with reference to FIG. 3.

          The multiplexer 111, as shown in FIG. 3, includes  
15           first to third bus interface units 501, 502 and 503. The first bus interface unit 501 is connected to an IDE bus interface 251 of the DVD drive 25 via the IDE bus. The second bus interface unit 502 is connected to the stream controller 112 via the IDE bus. The third bus  
20           interface unit 503 is connected to the south bridge 105 via the IDE bus.

          The multiplexer 111 further includes a plurality of selectors 504. The number of selectors 504 is equal to the number of signal lines defined in the IDE bus.  
25           The selectors 504 constitute a switch circuit that switches the destination of connection of the IDE bus interface 251 of DVD drive 25 between the stream

controller 112 and south bridge 105.

Specifically, the selectors 504 select one of the second and third bus interface units 502 and 503 and electrically connect the selected bus interface unit to  
5 the first bus interface unit 501. The selection of the bus interface unit is effected by select signals SEL1 and SEL2.

The select signal SEL1 is a signal that is supplied from the stream controller 112 to the  
10 multiplexer 111, and it indicates that the stream controller 112 is to be selected, that is, the second bus interface unit 502 is to be selected. When the play button 26a is depressed, the stream controller 112 generates the select signal SEL1. When the stop button  
15 26b is depressed, the stream controller 112 stops the generation of the select signal SEL1.

The select signal SEL2 is a signal that is supplied from the south bridge 105 to the multiplexer 111, and it indicates that the south bridge 105 is to  
20 be selected, that is, the third bus interface 503 is to be selected. When the computer is powered on, the south bridge 105 generates the select signal SEL2.

Upon receiving the select signal SEL1, the multiplexer 111 connects the second bus interface unit  
25 502 to the first bus interface unit 501, in order to electrically connect the DVD drive 25 to the stream controller 112. On the other hand, upon receiving the



select signal SEL2, the multiplexer 111 connects the third bus interface unit 503 to the first bus interface unit 501, in order to electrically connect the DVD drive 25 to the south bridge 105. It is possible to give priority to the select signal SEL2 over the select signal SEL1. In this case, if the select signal SEL2 is generated while the select signal SEL1 is being generated, the multiplexer 111 connects the third bus interface unit 503 to the first bus interface unit 501.

The stream controller 112 includes a processor (MPU) 301 and an IDE controller 302. Responding to a command from the processor (MPU) 301, the IDE controller 302 accesses the DVD drive 25 and reads data from the DVD drive 25.

The south bridge 105 includes an IDE controller 401. Responding to a command from the CPU 101, the IDE controller 401 accesses the DVD driver 25 and reads data from the DVD drive 25.

The stream controller 112 and south bridge 105 are connected to a serial bus 3 such as an I<sup>2</sup>C bus. The stream controller 112 and south bridge 105 can communicate with each other via the serial bus 3.

Referring now to a flow chart of FIG. 4, a description is given of the process executed by the processor 301 of the stream controller 112.

Assume that the user has operated the play button 26a of video control buttons 26 while the computer is

in the power-off state.

Responding to the operation of the play button 26a, the power supply controller 109 supplies power VCC2 to the second system. The second system is thus  
5 activated. The processor 301 of stream controller 112 first executes a process for initializing the MPEG2 decoder 114 and second display controller 115 via the control bus 211 (steps S101 and S102). Then, the processor 301 supplies the select signal SEL1 to the  
10 multiplexer 111, thereby switching the destination of connection of the IDE bus interface 251 of DVD drive 25 to the stream controller 112 (step S103).

The processor 301 initializes the DVD drive 25 via the IDE controller 302, following which the processor  
15 301 executes read access to the DVD drive 25 and receives data read out of the DVD drive 25 (step S104). In step S104, communication between the IDE controller 302 and DVD drive 25 is executed according to the procedure of the IDE standard. Thereby, image data  
20 stored on DVD media is read out of the DVD drive 25 via the IDE bus.

The processor 301 receives read data from the DVD drive 25 and transfers it to the MPEG2 decoder 114 (step S105). In step S105, the processor 301 executes  
25 a process for converting the read data from the DVD drive 25 to an MPEG2 program stream. The data read out of the DVD drive 25 is transferred from the processor

301 to the MPEG2 decoder 114 as the MPEG2 program stream. Thereafter, the processor 301 decodes the image data (MPEG2 program stream) using the MPEG2 decoder 114, and instructs the second display  
5 controller 115 to cause the LCD 121 to display the decoded image data (steps S106 and S107).

By the above-described processing, image data such as motion video can be displayed without the need to activate the operating system. If the user depresses  
10 the stop button 26b subsequently, the supply of the power VCC2 to the second system is stopped and the operation of the second system is halted.

Next, the operation of the first system is described referring to a flow chart of FIG. 5.

15 When the user depresses the power button 24, the power supply controller 109 supplies power VCC1 to the first system. The bootstrap process for booting the operating system is started. If the operating system is bootstrapped (YES in step S201), the CPU 101  
20 executes the following process under control of the operating system.

The CPU 101 supplies to the south bridge 105 a command for instructing generation of the select signal SEL2, and thus the select signal SEL2 is generated  
25 (step S202). Thereby, the multiplexer 111 connects the DVD drive 25 to the south bridge 105. The CPU 101 reads status data from the register in the DVD drive 25

and determines, on the basis of the value of the status data, whether the DVD drive 25 is already initialized (step S203).

5 If the DVD drive 25 is not initialized (NO in step S203), the CPU 101 initializes the DVD drive 25 (step S204). If the DVD drive 2 is already initialized (YES in step S203), the CPU 101 determines that the second system is in operation and issues to the stream controller 112 a command indicating that the select  
10 signal SEL2 should be turned off (step S205). This command is sent from the south bridge 105 to the stream controller 112 via the serial bus 3. Upon receiving the command, the stream controller 112 stops the generation of the select signal SEL1 and halts the  
15 access operation to the DVD drive 25.

FIG. 6 shows a second example of the system configuration of the computer.

The computer shown in FIG. 6 is configured such that a TV tuner 601, instead of DVD drive 25, is  
20 shared by the first and second systems. In the other respects, the configuration of FIG. 6 is the same as that of FIG. 2.

The TV tuner 601 is a peripheral device that outputs image data. The TV tuner 601 receives  
25 broadcast program data such as TV programs via a TV antenna and outputs the received broadcast program data. The TV tuner 601 is supplied with both the power

supply VCC1 and power supply VCC2 as its operational power supply. Thereby, the TV tuner 601 can operate not only when the computer is powered on, but also when the play button 26a of the video control buttons 26 is  
5 operated.

The TV tuner 601 has a bus interface including a plurality of signal lines. The bus interface is connected to the multiplexer 111. Upon receiving the select signal SEL1, the multiplexer 111 connects  
10 the bus interface of the TV tuner 601 to the stream controller 112. On the other hand, upon receiving the select signal SEL2, the multiplexer 111 connects the bus interface of the TV tuner 601 to the south bridge 105.

15 In the structure shown in FIG. 6, when the first system is activated, broadcast program data received by the TV tuner 601 is displayed on the LCD 121 via the multiplexer 111, south bridge 105, north bridge 102 and first display controller 104, as indicated by a dot-  
20 and-dash line in FIG. 6. On the other hand, when the second system is activated, broadcast program data received by the TV tuner 601 is displayed on the LCD 121 via the multiplexer 111, stream controller 112, MPEG2 decoder 114 and second display controller 115, as  
25 indicated by a broken line in FIG. 6. In a case where the broadcast program data received by the TV tuner 601 is not an MPEG stream, the broadcast program data

bypasses the MPEG2 decoder 114.

Besides, as indicated by a two-dot-and-dash line in FIG. 6, while broadcast data is being displayed on the LCD 121 by the second system, the broadcast data may be recorded on the HDD 106 in the first system. In this case, the multiplexer 111 simultaneously supplies the broadcast program data, which is received by the TV tuner 601, to the south bridge 105 and stream controller 112.

FIG. 7 shows an example of the structure of the multiplexer 111 associated with the system shown in FIG. 6.

The TV tuner 601 has an interface 601a for outputting received broadcast program data. The interface 601a includes a plurality (n) of signal lines. The multiplexer 111 includes an n-number of 2-input AND gates 701 for connecting the interface 601a to the stream controller 112, and an n-number of 2-input AND gates 801 for connecting the interface 601a to the south bridge 105.

First inputs of the n-number of 2-input AND gates 701 are connected to the n-number of signal lines, respectively. Second inputs of the n-number of 2-input AND gates 701 are connected to the select signal SEL1. Similarly, first inputs of the n-number of 2-input AND gates 801 are connected to the n-number of signal lines, respectively. Second inputs of the n-number of

2-input AND gates 801 are connected to the select signal SEL2. The n-number of 2-input AND gates 701 are gate-controlled by the select signal SEL1, and the n-number of 2-input AND gates 801 are gate-controlled by the select signal SEL2. The multiplexer 111 operates in one of the following modes 1, 2 and 3.

Operation Mode 1

When the select signal SEL1 is generated and the select signal SEL2 is not generated, the multiplexer 111 connects the interface 601a of TV tuner 601 to the stream controller 112. Broadcast program data received by the TV tuner 601 is sent to the stream controller 112.

Operation Mode 2

When the select signal SEL2 is generated and the select signal SEL1 is not generated, the multiplexer 111 connects the interface 601a of TV tuner 601 to the south bridge 105. Broadcast program data received by the TV tuner 601 is sent to the south bridge 105.

Operation Mode 3

When both the select signal SEL1 and select signal SEL2 are generated, the multiplexer 111 connects the interface 601a of TV tuner 601 to the stream controller 112 and south bridge 105. Broadcast program data received by the TV tuner 601 is sent to the stream controller 112 and south bridge 105.

As has been described above, the computer of this

embodiment comprises the first system including the CPU 101 that executes the operating system and the second system including the stream controller 112 that is the processor operable independently of the first system.

5 When image data is to be displayed by the second system, the destination of connection of the peripheral device, such as DVD drive 25 or TV tuner 601, is switched by the multiplexer 111 from the first system to the second system. The first and second systems  
10 include the display controllers 104 and 115, respectively. Image data output from the peripheral device is sent to the display controller 115 provided in the second system. Thereby, image data such as motion video can be displayed without the need to activate the  
15 operating system.

The two display controllers 104 and 115, as mentioned above, may be realized as a single display control unit including a port for receiving data from the first system and a port for receiving data from the  
20 second system.

Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments  
25 shown and described herein. Accordingly, various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as



defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.